

## FEAR OIL CAMPS ARE IN DANGER

Rear Admiral Fletcher Sent in Haste to Tampico and Tuxpam.

## U. S. WILL PROTECT BRITISH INTERESTS

President Pleased with Attitude of Foreign Powers Toward Mexican Policy.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 24.—Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American warships on the Gulf Coast of Mexico, has been ordered to proceed to Tampico and Tuxpam to make a thorough investigation of the situation there, which threatens to develop a serious and dangerous phase. It is in this region that great British and American oil interests are located, and while it was given out last week that conditions had shown much improvement it appears that the situation is still serious.

The administration takes an intense interest in the matter, principally because great British interests are involved. Representations looking to the protection of British property by the United States have already been received by the State Department. There was a report here to-day that the visit of Sir William Tyrrell, private secretary to the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, to President Wilson last night was the cause of the orders to Rear Admiral Fletcher. At the British Embassy it was stated that Sir William sought rather than gave information at the White House, and that he had not asked that action be taken.

Rear Admiral Fletcher recently served notice on the leaders of the armed forces operating in the vicinity of foreign oil interests that they would harm foreign property at their personal peril. In one quarter it was stated that the rear admiral's action was more than a warning—that it was a threat. It is believed that neither the federal nor the Constitutionalists are ready to risk an attack by American forces.

It was stated at the Navy Department that Rear Admiral Fletcher was sent on this special and unexpected mission on account of telegrams received from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, who said that reports were current there that the United States was about to land marines at Tuxpam. A telegram was immediately sent to Mr. O'Shaughnessy saying that this report was untrue, and then, at 10 o'clock last night, the Secretary of the Navy instructed the Rear Admiral to go to Tuxpam to look into the situation.

Fletcher On His Way. Rear Admiral Fletcher has reported his departure from Vera Cruz on this mission. It is assumed that he is proceeding on the battleship Rhode Island, and his flagship, the battleship Louisiana and the gunboat Wheeling are already at Tuxpam, and it is expected that the New Hampshire, which was there until recently, will soon return to that port.

Protecting foreign oil property by the use of American marines and bluejackets presents a difficult military problem. The oil wells are about twenty-five miles back from the coast, while the great storage tanks are on the coast. The tanks can be protected by landing parties with comparative ease, but to take care of the gushers, which is just as important, is a larger task and will require hundreds of men.

The local agents of the oil interests are known to be fearful of trouble, and more than one representation has been made by the oil companies to the State Department. These representations have come from both American and British interests.

There is room, however, for speculative belief that the situation is more serious than the administration will admit. There is already one rear admiral of the United States Navy on the spot—Rear Admiral Boush—and the sending of Rear Admiral Fletcher, in whom the President has great confidence, to Tuxpam from Vera Cruz, which is also a critical center, is regarded as significant.

No news has reached the State Department of the arrival in Mexican waters of the two British ships which were sent from the Barbados last week, although there is no doubt that they must have arrived by this time. One of those warships is destined for Tampico, but if the situation at Tuxpam grows more serious it is probable that that ship will join the American flotilla there.

Wilson to Tell Congress. President Wilson will discuss the Mexican situation when he addresses Congress at the opening of the regular session next week. He will not, however, go into details, nor will he outline his policy. He will devote himself largely to what has happened in Mexico, what the administration has already done and its reasons for so doing, and keep off the future. He will carefully avoid, it is stated, saying anything that will bring Congress into the imbroglio.

To callers with whom he discussed the Mexican situation to-day the President dwelt on the reports from Mexico City of statements appearing in newspapers that the United States was on the verge of receding from its position, and, after all, recognizing Huerta. The President cited the circumstances as evidence of the control the Mexican government is exercising in the Mexican capital, and it was evident that he considered the publication of such misleading reports a matter of importance.

It was said at the White House that the President considered the attitude of foreign governments toward America's policy as quite satisfactory.

No final decision has been reached concerning sending another regiment of troops to El Paso. The matter is under consideration, and if General Bliss, who commands at El Paso, wants another regiment he can have it. The matter has been put up to him by the Secretary of War and his reply is now awaited. The people of El Paso have asked for an additional regiment, and their request has been supported by the Senators from Texas.

El Pasoans, it appears, are fearful that in the event of a great battle at Juarez there might be a disturbance in El Paso. Pressure was brought to bear on General Bliss, who is compelled to send a large part of his available troops out on the border to prevent the smuggling of arms, and on the War Department. The department finally asked General Bliss what could be done to alleviate conditions. He responded that an additional regiment of infantry would do the work. He was then told that the 2d Cavalry, which has already been ordered North, having been replaced by the 10th Regiment, would be kept at El Paso temporarily, but that if he really wanted a regiment of infantry he could have it. There the matter rests.

Officials of the State Department believe that General Villa, who recently took Juarez, across the river from El Paso, will soon make an effort, if he is not already doing so, to capture the city of Chihuahua to the south of Juarez. If he captures that town it will be a good thing for certain American mining interests which are unable to move out their products. At one point near Chihuahua are ore valued at \$100,000 is lying on a side track.

General Villa has said to American agents in Juarez that the recent executions following the capture of the town were of deserters, and that they were shot strictly in accordance with the laws of war.

ULSTER ENGAGES CABINET Ministers to Play Waiting Game—Have African Policy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 25.—One Cabinet council was held yesterday and another will take place to-day. Two matters of the first importance are understood to be engaging the attention of his majesty's ministers—the Ulster question and the threatening outlook in South Africa.

As to Ulster, there is reason to believe that the Cabinet does not consider that there has been any marked change in the situation since Premier Asquith's speech at Ladybank on October 25. Those therefore who expect any important development in the immediate future are likely to be disappointed when Mr. Asquith appears on the platform for the National Liberal Federation at Leeds on Thursday. It is far more probable that matters will be allowed to drag on, possibly until after Christmas or even until the sitting of Parliament. Such delay will be regarded by the Unionist leaders as a colossal blunder, but the government are masters of the situation.

With respect to South Africa it is gathered that a course of action has been decided upon, but its precise nature cannot for the moment be indicated.

## WOMAN SLAYER'S RESPIRE Mrs. Wakefield's Legal Battle Will Save Her for Year.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 24.—Following a meeting with her mother, father and her two little children, the first since she was arrested, it became known at the Wethersfield State Prison this afternoon that Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, who is under sentence to be hanged for the murder of her husband, will not petition the State Board of Pardons for a commutation to life imprisonment at their meeting December 8.

Thomas F. Devine, of Waterbury, the woman's lawyer, said to-night that his client will depend upon the appeal to the Supreme Court of Errors, which will be asked to reverse the findings of the jury in the lower court and on the ruling of the judge of the Superior Court who admitted into the evidence Mrs. Wakefield's confession to the coroner.

If the Supreme Court decides against Mrs. Wakefield she may apply as a last resource to the Board of Pardons. At any rate, it appears that her life is safe for the next year.

## COLOMBIA REOPENS WOUND Senate Against Any Approval of "Despoliation of Panama."

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 24.—A resolution protesting against every manifestation of approval of the "despoliation of Panama," publicly admitted by its author, ex-President Roosevelt, was unanimously adopted to-day by the Colombian Senate.

The resolution also declared that "the attitude of the government and people of the United States was opposed to that of ex-President Roosevelt, as the present government has made quite clear its desire to respect the laws of equity and justice."

## ZELAYA'S ARREST FOILED BY FLIGHT

Continued from first page.

eral Zelaya has entertained at his table Dr. Luis F. Corea, his former minister to Washington, who is now a practicing lawyer in this city. Mr. Julian Irias, Zelaya's former minister general, was also in conference with him. It was reported last night that Señor Irias and General Giuseppe Garibaldi came up from New Orleans on a secret mission. General Francisco Altschul, formerly the Nicaraguan consul in New Orleans, has also conferred here with the ex-dictator about the plans to return and overthrow Arofo Diaz, the present ruler.

The summary execution of Groce and Cannon in 1900 caused a stir at Washington. The men were captured in Costa Rica and taken back to Nicaragua. After being tortured, they were shot to death within twenty-four hours after they were captured. It was said that their execution at El Castillo, near Greytown, was ordered by Zelaya, the dictator. The latter has maintained that they were regularly tried by a court martial.

The government at Washington made peremptory demand for reparation. General Zelaya, under cover of night, sailed from Corinto on a gunboat which had been ordered by President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico to snatch him from the country. Zelaya went to Salina Cruz, Mexico, and thence to Europe.

The dictator's success in eluding the immigration officials may have been due to an error in entering his name on the passenger list of the Oceanic. At any rate, it appeared as "J. Santos Zelaya." Under this cognomen the officials failed to locate him.

Soon after The Tribune announced the arrival of General Zelaya in New York, Commissioner Caminetti of the Department of Immigration sent a letter to the New York immigration office asking for a complete report on the circumstances attending the dictator's admission here. Zelaya sought in vain a conference with Secretary Eryan in Washington soon after he reached New York.

## BANKS USE CERTIFICATES Pay Clearing House Balances with Them in Mexico.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, Nov. 24.—Banks began paying clearing house balances in certificates instead of currency to-day. Otherwise the business situation does not seem much affected. Retail trade is brisk, and the city bears a general aspect of prosperity. This may change when the new taxes take effect next month, though it is said that merchants have discounted their new fiscal burdens and have marked up all classes of goods, thinking they can recoup the heavier taxes from their customers.

## HARVARD ATHLETE TO WED L. H. Mills Engaged to Daughter of Bishop Lawrence.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, Nov. 24.—Announcement of the engagement of Miss Ellen Lawrence, youngest daughter of Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, and Lewis Hunt Mills, of Portland, Ore., a member of the Harvard varsity football team, was made public to-day. Miss Lawrence will be the fourth of the Bishop's daughters to marry.

Mr. Mills rowed in the varsity eight at New London against Yale in 1912 and 1913, and was a substitute tackle in the game against Yale on Saturday.

## NO FOOD AFTER 6 P. M. Havana Restaurants Close as Protest Against Law.

Havana, Nov. 24.—Practically all the cafes, restaurants and hotels in Havana closed their doors at 6 o'clock to-night in protest against the recent decree establishing a ten-hour working day for waiters. The proprietors say they will continue to close at this hour until the government suspends the decree.

The subject was discussed to-day at a Cabinet meeting, but no action was taken.

## Thaw Must Pay Own Expenses. Concord, N. H., Nov. 24.—Harry K. Thaw's sojourn in New Hampshire, while he is fighting the attempts of New York State to secure his return to the Matteawan Insane Asylum, will be at his own expense. That was the order entered to-day by Judge Aldrich in the Federal Court records of the case, in which Thaw appears as petitioner for a writ of habeas corpus.

Contests Election in Bronx. Harry P. Minogue, Democratic candidate for Coroner in the Bronx, obtained yesterday an order from Supreme Court Justice Cobanah requiring County Clerk Schneider to produce before the court for purposes of reopening and considering on their merits the boxes of void, protested and "marked for identification" ballots cast in The Bronx for the office of Coroner in the recent election. There are 2,700 such ballots. Minogue ran only 122 votes that behind Jerome P. Healy, and he believes that a consideration of the votes cast aside would prove his election.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. —Adv.

## TAFT IS HERO AT BIG PSI U DINNER

Former President Is "Man of the Hour" to All Present.

SIX HUNDRED AT ANNIVERSARY FETE College Days Well Remembered in Song and Speech by Prominent Men.

Brother Bill Taft, brought from New Haven to lead the bill of speakers, as the toastmaster expressed it, at the dinner of the Psi Upsilon fraternity at the Waldorf last night, found himself the hero and objective point of almost every expression of fraternal affection which the cheer leaders and song masters could devise.

As Brother John C. Spooner, who is also an ex-Senator of the United States, said: "We love Bill Taft because he is a fraternity brother; we admire and respect him for his many qualities; we love him, as the people do, as a good sport who can rejoice in victory and smile in defeat, but we love him most of all because he is Bill Taft."

The dinner had its origin in the celebration of Psi Upsilon's advent as an octogenarian, and to commemorate the eightieth birthday of the fraternity. Six hundred graduates from colleges throughout the country had come to do honor to the occasion.

But from the time the Beta Chapter of Yale University led off the cheering with "Taft! Taft! Taft!" until the close of Senator Spooner's eulogy it was as much a dinner to express their affection for the fraternity member who had dignified the organization as President.

Five years before, in celebration of the fraternity's seventy-fifth anniversary, the members had also had "Brother Bill" with them. Then it was to congratulate him on his election to the Presidency; but last night it was more of a reunion and a taking into the fold of a member who was again a private citizen.

## Yale Professors Honored.

There were many demonstrations during the dinner of their regard to the Yale professor. Between the courses the ballroom was darkened and stereopticon pictures thrown on a screen. Professor Taft's photograph was one which received the loudest cheers.

After the coffee and cigars some leader of men began the famous snake dance, winding in and out between the tables until all the six hundred were in line, and the procession was led to the speakers' table, so that each man, in passing, added his word to those of the others in appreciation of their fraternity brother. Finally, when William Morgan Kingsley, of Delta, '81, the toastmaster, called upon Mr. Taft to speak, the audience rose to its feet and sang "America."

Professor Taft's first remarks, except for the smile behind them, were somewhat alarming, for he announced that he had occasion to register a complaint. Then he reassured his hearers by saying: "I am a laboring man now. I had two lectures to deliver to-day and two to-morrow, and to put a man in to lead such an orator as Senator John C. Spooner, isn't doing quite the fair thing."

The toastmaster had spoken of Professor Taft as one of the many "Bills," some pleasant and others unpleasant, recently conspicuous in Washington and Albany.

"It is a little trying, sometimes," resumed the former President, "to be associated with the 'Bills.' But when I set against the present exuberant Senate of State, also a 'Bill,' he said that the title 'Bill' was a non-partisan expression. Now, however, I am a paid 'Bill,' and I have been flung away with no inconsiderable satisfaction."

"You never will be flung away, Bill," shouted some one.

Professor Taft paid his good-natured retorts to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity in relating the experience of a novice to that order in trying to get the professor's autograph. The young man had come to New Haven from Wesleyan or Trinity, said Mr. Taft, and the ex-President's signature was one of the requirements.

"I said," he continued, "that I was afraid I would be 'perpetrator criminis' into 'facilis decessus Averi' if I agreed to his request, but while I was not sympathetic with his wish, if it was impossible for him to belong to Psi U, I would help him to any other place I could. I told him that the night became a useful member of the community if he struggled against his burden."

Taft Recalls College Days. "Seriously, as I look back upon my college course I wonder how we got through it, fraternity or not. We breathe a purer atmosphere now, in spite of recent events, and I really think we are making progress. Some of us, though, decline the name 'Progressive.'"

Senator Spooner, one of the oldest "grads" at the reunion, spoke with amused regret at his retirement from the Senate.

"During the time when I was making a mistaken endeavor to stand by the Constitution," he said, "and was fooled into thinking that I was helping conserve the public interest, there arose a coterie which did not live on earth as did we 'practical men,' but dwelt in a rarefied atmosphere."

"This group called themselves Progressives. Just where they were progressing they did not know, but I think I do."

"During these troublous times there was a small association of Psi Upsilon men in Washington, of which Brother Taft was the informal president. And now, of Frye, of Ames Allen of Maine, of Hawley and others, he and I are the only ones left."

Here Senator Spooner tried to recall the name of another man. Professor Taft jokingly whispered his own name.

"You're not dead, or if you're dead in a certain sense, you're going to be resurrected again."

Alfred E. Stearns, graduate of Amherst and principal of Andover Academy, spoke in defence of the attacks made on the fraternity system in the United States, saying that the fraternity ideals have been high and noble.

"When these ideas have prevailed," he said, "the influence of the fraternity on its members and the student community has been strongly helpful; when, on the other hand, selfish and personal interests have been permitted to gain the ascendancy untold harm has been done."

True to Ideals. "In the main the college fraternity has been true to its mission. In the main it has realized the high ideals of its found-

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"It is easy for an outsider, simply because he does not know, to believe that we are exclusive; that we promote snobbery; that we are given to luxury, and to force himself to believe that within the walls of our chapter houses student weakness and student vices, if not encouraged, are at least openly tolerated."

"Nothing would be further from the truth. Some of us are well aware that within the fraternity circle there are very dangers are more carefully guarded against, more absolutely frowned upon, than in the larger life of the college itself."

Among those at the speakers' table, in addition to those mentioned, were Herbert L. Bridgman, president executive council; the Right Rev. James H. Dargington, Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.; William K. Wickes, Henry L. Stimson, the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot; George S. Coleman, president Psi Upsilon Club; William L. Deming, John B. Stanchfield, Ira A. Place, George Henry Fox, Timothy S. Williams, Archibald L. Van Ness, J. Riddle Gougeon, Charles K. Lexow, Herbert S. Houston, Lawson Purdy, Luther B. Little and Leo W. Wertheimer.

PRINCE DIES IN POVERTY Son of Matabele King Lost Health as Coal Miner.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Nov. 25.—Lotsen Lobengula, son of the Matabele warrior king, died yesterday in a humble dwelling at Pendleton, Lancashire, in circumstances of dire poverty. He fought and was wounded in the Matabele war, continuing his resistance long after his father's death. At last he had to fly from the country and made his way to England. Here he had to earn his living, and joined a show known as "Savage South Africa."

When this came to an end, in Manchester the prince started work as a miner in a colliery. Owing to consumption he became at last unable to work, and he and his family were almost entirely dependent on sympathy and the allowance under the insurance act. One of the children died from consumption last month, but the wife, an Irish woman, and three other children survive him.

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